

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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No. 34

## "WAGE ADJUSTMENTS" SUBJECT OF SURVEY

Increased Production Irrespective of Markets Suggested by Business Men

A survey of facts and opinions concerning wage and salary levels has been made by the Charles E. Bedaux Company of New York, Inc., from data submitted by its clients, and has been sent out to its correspondents in printed form.

The Labor Clarion herewith epitomizes the circular which is a most interesting and refreshing contribution to a widely-discussed subject in connection with the present industrial depression and "in which so many obviously inadequate solutions have been put forward by so-called experts"—a vast amount of which latter was easily-recognized propaganda for wage reductions and from sources not altogether unselfish. If only for the information contained in the following review of the "survey," it should be read, having always in mind, of course, the preachments, the warnings, the statistical information and the plans of the American Federation of Labor in dealing with the present crisis of American industry.

### Wide Territory and Co-operation

The territory covered by the survey included New England, the Atlantic Seaboard, the Southern and Central States east of the Mississippi River, and Canada, and the summary is dated June 11. The Bedaux Company claims that due to the spirit of unreserved co-operation in which its inquiries were answered the summary covers a large and representative cross-section that is typical of American industry as a whole.

As the information requested from its clients was given with the understanding that it would be confidential, the names of the companies and individuals making the replies are withheld, but it is stated that the answers came from company presidents, vice-presidents, treasurers, general managers, works managers and cost accountants.

Indicating the industries covered, thirty-four lines of manufacturing are cited, among which are named Pipe Organs, Lingerie, Fabricated Brass and Coppers, Paper Products, Boots and Shoes, Candy and Bakery Goods, Pharmaceutical Drugs, Fabricated Rayons, Printing and Lithographic Checks, Celluloid Products, Automotive Parts, Steel Products, Automobile and Storage Batteries, Telephones and Radios, Lenses and Optical Instruments, Metal and Wood Office Equipment, Textiles, and Clocks and Watches.

### Purpose of Survey

The purpose of the survey was set forth in the following paragraphs of a letter addressed to clients of the Bedaux Company:

"You and we have listened to many opinions from various industrial leaders and bankers as to whether wages should be maintained and the extent to which industry has indulged in wage reductions.

"Wishing to separate fact from fancy, we are suggesting that our clients submit to us the answers to the following questions:

"Have you made, or do you contemplate, any wage reductions? If so, to what extent and among what categories of your employees? Do you consider wage reductions a necessary prelude to the return of more favorable economic conditions?"

### What the Facts Reveal

Summarizing replies to the above letter the Bedaux Company reports as follows concerning the facts revealed therefrom:

"Figures covering these plants indicate that sal-

ary and wage cuts effected for various reasons, all related to the general depression, have been neither so drastic nor so widespread as has been generally supposed; that salary reductions have been made first, and have so far been more extensive than wage reductions; that the rates paid to workers and supervisors who are compensated according to quantity of production have been reduced least of all; and that some companies whose executives are opposed to salary or wage cuts have been compelled to effect reductions, or to contemplate doing so, due to price cutting by competitors who have already lowered costs by reducing rates of compensation to employees.

"In brief tabulation and terms of percentage of the total number of establishments reporting, the results appear as follows:

"Have reduced salaries only.....	15%
"Have reduced wages only.....	3%
"Have reduced both salaries and wages.....	24%
"Have reduced neither salaries nor wages...	58%

"Total.....100%

"Salary reductions, where made, have in most cases amounted to 10 per cent and have extended to employees in all salary categories, including officers and executives. In no case were salary reductions of less than 6½ per cent reported. There was a relatively small number of 12½ per cent and 15 per cent reductions, and one of 50 per cent among the highest paid executives of one company.

"With wages, also, the average reduction was 10 per cent, although the smallest was 5 per cent and the largest 23 per cent. It is noted that in companies where both salaries and wages were reduced, the salary cuts were greatest, reductions of 15 per cent and 10 per cent in the respective categories being typical.

"Where neither wages nor salaries have been reduced, the answer in the great majority of cases was 'None made and none contemplated.' A comparatively small number of executives admitted with apparent reluctance that, while no reductions had yet been made, such action was contemplated and might be taken at an early date.

"In reply to the question: 'Do you consider wage reductions a necessary prelude to the return of more favorable economic conditions?' 79 per cent of the executives answered in the negative and only 21 per cent in the affirmative."

### Typical Expressions of Opinion

Expressions of present or contemplated policies of the various concerns making reply, together with opinions, are printed from thirty-five executives. Space forbids their reproduction, but the following are given as being representative of what we regard as various shades of opinions:

"From a Vice-President: 'We have made no reductions in wages, and are not contemplating making any at the present time. From my limited observation the wage reductions that have taken place have been mainly by small concerns, and for the most part large and prosperous organizations like ourselves not only have not reduced wages, but have no immediate intention of doing so. My observation is that the agitation for cut in wages comes, not from manufacturers, but from bankers and theoretical economists.'

"President: 'In October 1930 we reduced all salaried employees 10 per cent and on January 1,

1931, a further reduction of salaried employees was made on a scale commensurate with the amounts received, in some cases 25 per cent, with an average of 17 per cent; executives' salaries were cut a somewhat greater percentage. On April 1, 1931, a further cut in executives' salaries was put into effect, starting with the writer's, and now amounting to 50 per cent of what had been paid last year. We made a cut of 10 per cent in all hourly rates. Our board of directors are strongly of the opinion that things will not correct themselves until labor is liquidated along with everything else. It seems to the writer that whereas a year ago we were paying \$.55 per lb. for butter now \$.27; eggs \$.50 per dozen now \$.25; bread \$.10 a loaf now \$.05 or \$.06, and so on down the line with all commodities, and if reductions in labor are not put into effect, then it is equivalent to giving a man a raise if he is maintained at his old rate, as his money today will go much further because of the fact that there has not been enough business to go around, the price cutting has been terrible, and yet not a concern in the industry is breaking even. However, we feel that this proposition will correct itself if every possible measure is taken to cut the cloth according to present day conditions.'

"Superintendent: 'We have made no wage reductions for the reason that any reductions possible in wages would not reflect themselves to any great extent in our sale prices, our payroll being approximately 20 per cent so that a 10 per cent or 20 per cent cut in wages would not have any great bearing on the prices we must get for our product. We do not consider wage reductions a necessary prelude to the return of more favorable economic conditions. It seems to us that for the last 20 years nearly all of the pressure on lowering prices has been concentrated on production alone and that today most articles are manufactured, as far as labor is concerned, at a very low cost and that for the next fifteen years there would be more to be gained by making the same sort of drive on marketing costs.'

"President: 'We have not made any wage reductions as yet and intend to resist any such trend to the utmost. Of course our business is one in which the wage cost is low in comparison to the total value of the product and for that reason should not be taken as too definite a criterion of wage conditions in general. However, we do feel that keen manufacturing will find many ways to maintain profits, even during depression, without reducing wage rates. This of course is tantamount, in the face of reduced living costs, to an increase in wages and I do not believe that any more effective answer to communistic and socialistic doctrines could possibly be advanced.'

"President: 'We have made no wage reductions and have no wage reductions in contemplation. Instead of contemplating a reduction in wages we have been determined to be better prepared for the next depression and have begun accumulating a fund out of which we may pay unemployment benefits commencing in 1931. One of our directors feels that wage reductions are necessary but I think the remaining seven directors agree with me that if wage reductions are generally made they will just retard that much our recovery progress. Wage reductions might help somewhat on the 15 per cent of our country's volume which is exported



but they would delay recovery progress on the 85 per cent of our country's problem which is consumed at home."

#### Bedaux Company President Makes Comment

At the end of the printed summary here epitomized, Douglas S. Keogh, president of the Charles E. Bedaux Company, makes the following very interesting and lucid comment, well worthy of perusal by those who are sincerely desirous of finding a remedy for this "Panic of Plenty":

"The Charles E. Bedaux Company have always been advocates of the highest possible wage consistent with a sensible recognition of the value of each service rendered and resultant costs. Inasmuch as wages constitute the big bulk of the nation's payroll, and therefore its purchasing power, it is my personal opinion that if higher wages and lower costs can be made to go hand in hand, then the purchasing power brought about by higher wages will be magnified.

"There has been much talk about the machine age bringing about a volume of production in excess of our capacity to consume it. Let us examine this viewpoint. Agriculture comprises the country's largest industry. Does anyone imagine that the farmer and his workmen are overloaded with hats, shoes, suits, underwear, radios, automobiles, etc., or even food as our present civilization has come to know it? The next largest industry is textile. Anyone familiar with conditions in this industry cannot believe that its workers are overindulged with the necessities of life, to say nothing of its luxuries. To a somewhat lesser degree this applies to all wage and salary earners. The annual incomes of 80 per cent of them may be conservatively placed at \$1600 or less. Is it possible that this vast population has neither the desire nor the capacity to use more of everything—that they would not be glad to spend more?

"A university economist recently asserted that production during recent years has been absorbed by the purchases of workers who, confident of con-

tinued high earnings, were spending their all, and that now, fearful of unemployment, they were curtailing every expenditure, thereby bringing about present conditions. I cannot hold with this opinion. As one who has had intimate contact with thousands of workmen, I will make the broad statement that the worker always spends everything he makes. He is spending less today than formerly simply because he has less to spend, due primarily to short hours—wage cuts being secondary.

#### Possibility of Saving Is Remote

"The average worker reaches his greatest earning capacity at an early age. He knows that life holds for him small prospect of a marked increase in earning power. The best he can hope for is continuous employment. Despite the fact that he owns—in part—an automobile which he drives when and if he has the price of tires and gas, his income is just about equal to his needs. The possibility of saving money is remote, or, if accomplished, the individual result is likely to be insignificant. (Attention is called to the Filene report 100 Ford families.) Therefore, he acquires the habit of living on a day-to-day basis.

"The so-called machine age has brought about one major change in economics. In the old days the workman was primarily important as a producer. His volume was small. It could be and was consumed by the so-called middle and upper classes. The worker was not really important as a consumer of his own products.

"Today, in conjunction with the machine, his production is too great to be consumed by any one class. He must make enough money to be able to buy back part of his own product and that of his fellow workers. To do this he must be well paid.

#### Destroy Pay Envelope—Destroy Business

"To sum up, wages must be maintained. The pay envelope cannot be destroyed without destroying business. This does not mean that certain overpaid trades should not be reduced, or that ser-

vice bonuses, etc., which have never accomplished what they were intended for, should not be discontinued, or that adjustment to an equitable basis should not be made where wage scales have gotten out of line as a direct result of the war or the carelessness that seems to go hand in hand with good times.

"As a lay economist, I should hesitate to offer a solution to the problem were it not for the fact that so many obviously inadequate solutions have already been put forward by so-called experts. I believe that the workman must be re-employed on a full time basis so as to give him enough money to purchase the products to be made.

"Admittedly, this means that for the present merchandise must be made for which there is no apparent market—but it is also true that there is little or no counter inventory. Increased production would require financing, but this should not be difficult in view of the plenitude of investment capital indicated by the recent over-subscription of the government's \$800,000,000 low rate bond issue.

"It is a sad commentary on our intelligence when we sit in the doldrums, with an abundance of food, men, money and capacity to produce and a domestic market of 125 million consumers—to say nothing of export—willing and anxious to consume. Isn't it about time to end this panic of plenty?"

#### NEW LEGION POST WILL STAGE FETE

Samuel Gompers Post, American Legion, will hold a meeting September 28 at Memorial Hall, Civic Auditorium, in honor of the members of Fred Bunch Post, which post sponsored their admission to the Legion fourteen months ago.

#### UNAUTHORIZED MOTOR CARRIERS

A statewide drive against motor carriers operating upon highways of California without legal authorization so to do has been ordered by the Railroad Commission.

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## THE LABOR CLARION

is the official newspaper of the San Francisco Labor Council, and carries the announcements of that body. It also keeps its readers informed as to the activities of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions. A union member who does not read the Labor Clarion is missing an opportunity for usefulness to his organization by not keeping informed as to the work of organized labor in its great uplift work. A special subscription rate is made for unions wishing to subscribe for their entire membership.

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## OPEN LETTER BY BAKERS

To the People of San Francisco:

Feeling that the people who purchase bakery goods in our city have a right to know something about the conditions under which those goods are produced, we take this opportunity of presenting a few facts.

In San Francisco there are some of the most up-to-date bakeries in the United States, situated on the ground floor, well ventilated, and built so that the sunlight can penetrate into all parts of the building. We must give almost all the credit for those conditions to the employer; at the same time a little credit must be given to the men who work in the shops for having brought about the changed conditions which permit the building of such shops.

In the early days, and up to about 1904, the conditions prevailing in bakeshops was unbelievable. Men worked and slept in the same place, the bake-shop, which invariably was situated in the basement, unventilated, and only illuminated in the parts which absolutely required it, and that by a small gas jet. The men worked twelve, fourteen and sometimes eighteen hours a day, seven days a week, and in many cases were kept in a state of semi-intoxication by drinking steam beer and cheap brandy furnished by the employer.

There was no control of the men regarding their cleanliness or physical condition, except what control the employer himself wished to exercise, and it can well be imagined that the employer paid little attention to such things, as the men were well hidden in the basement. The men themselves, under the leadership of some of the more enlightened, formed a union to try to better their conditions, and did succeed in bringing about better conditions, the result of which was an improvement in the baking industry throughout the city. This union has now a membership of around eight hundred and fifty men. When a man makes application for membership in this organization he is required to pass a doctor's examination, and if he does not pass his application is rejected, unless the reason is some slight one; in that case he is given a special kind of membership. The applicant has also to pass an examination in three shops as to his ability as a baker, and our by-laws require that a member shall at all times keep himself clean and neat while at work, and our business agent visits the shops from time to time to see that this and other conditions are enforced.

We have pointed out these things in order that you will be able to appreciate the fact that where our men are employed you are assured of cleanliness and good workmanship. There is another thing we wish to point out. Our men very seldom move from San Francisco. A great many of them have their homes, raise their families, spend their money here, and generally are a credit to the community in which they reside, in direct contrast to the "hobo baker," who drops into town on a freight train, gets a job in some bakery not recognized by our organization, works about a month, and usually leaves town as soon as he has a few dollars in his pocket, and in many cases leaves behind as many debts as he has been able to contract during his brief stay.

The majority of the employers are fair-minded enough, and good enough business men to realize the advantage in hiring men who are steady, reliable, and over whom there is a certain amount of discipline enforced, and hire men exclusively from our organization, but there is a small minority who would go to any extreme rather than pay a decent living wage, which is absolutely required when they have the privilege of hiring men who belong to our organization.

If you believe that it is good business to spend money in bakeries where the men are permanent

residents of San Francisco, and who consequently spend their money in San Francisco, and if you want to be assured of cleanliness and good workmanship, you will patronize only places displaying in their windows the "Bakers' Union" sign.

Remember, money spent in places displaying the "union sign" is again spent in San Francisco, and not carried out of town and spent elsewhere.

Very sincerely yours,

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' UNION NO. 24.

By E. A. WARREN, Secretary.

## SIX-HOUR DAY IN PORTLAND

Reporting upon a second meeting held in Portland to discuss establishing the six-hour day with no reduction in hourly rate of pay, the "Oregon Labor Press" of that city states that 100 employers by formal resolution favored the plan and appointed committee chairmen to forward its city-wide adoption. Another meeting is to be held in two weeks, and retail stores, factories and wholesale houses are to be asked to adopt the scheme.

According to the "Press," attendance at the state convention kept Federation officials and officers of the Portland Labor Council from the meeting. J. R. Joy of the Steamfitters, Frank Vincent of the Sheet Metal Workers and C. M. Rynerson of the "Oregon Labor Press" represented (it is not stated officially) labor. It is further stated a letter from D. E. Nickerson, business agent of the Building Trades, asked formal action looking toward the six-hour day.

Continuing, the article says, that when the resolution came up for a vote the employers were told they were taking an obligation to apply the plan to their own businesses. Where appropriate, the six-hour day is intended. In other cases, the shortened work week may be used.

So-called "key-men" will be exempt where the character of their work prevents its being shared. Suggestion to eliminate adherence to existing pay scales aroused considerable discussion. The elimination lost when it was recognized that the move is intended to spread available work and existing payrolls among more workers.

Among industries named as having representatives who spoke at the meeting are: Northwestern Electric Co., Portland Gas and Coke Co., American Sash and Door Co. (of Kansas City), New System Laundry, Artisans Life Association, Jantzen Knitting Mills, Tuerck McKenzie Co., Phillips & Yale Co., Associated General Contractors, Doernbecher Furniture Factory, Fouch Electric Co., and L. R. Teeple Co.

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## DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS IN CHINA

The Ministry of Industry estimates that there are at least 200,000,000 unemployed workers in China, or nearly half the country's entire population, says a Shanghai dispatch. The jobless live a hand-to-mouth existence, doing occasional odd jobs, begging, or being supported by their relatives. The estimate is based on a census of 120 districts embracing one-tenth of the total population of 432,000,000.

## HELIUM FOR AIRSHIP "AKRON"

The new giant naval airship "Akron," recently christened and which is soon to take its maiden voyage, depends for the helium used in its navigation on the government plant near Amarillo, Texas, which was designed and constructed and is operated by the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce. More than 6,000,000 cubic feet of this rare non-inflammable gas has been shipped from the Amarillo helium plant, which is operated under the supervision of Scott Turner, director of the Bureau of Mines, and R. A. Cattell, chief engineer, helium division.

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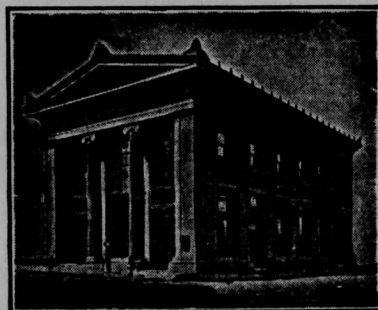
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# LABOR CLARION

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1931

## THE FEDERATION AND MOONEY

"No matter how one may feel individually about the guilt or innocence of Tom Mooney, all must agree that the California State Federation of Labor has done a wise thing in taking over the administration of the Mooney defense fund," says the San Francisco "Chronicle," and it continues:

"The Federation feels that vast sums of money collected ostensibly to fight the battle of Mooney for freedom have been used for communistic propaganda, pure and simple, and that the 'racket' was injurious to the cause of labor. In the latter respect at least the Federation is quite right. The publication and world-wide distribution of the most ridiculous misstatements and absurd recriminations served only to satisfy the moron minds of natural malcontents and certainly did Mooney no good among thinking people. The State Federation of Labor seems finally to be awake to the facts."

The forbearance with which the leaders of organized labor in California have met the "ridiculous misstatements and absurd recriminations" heaped upon them has been remarkable. At the convention in Santa Barbara no retaliatory abuse was indulged in, despite the great provocation.

There has been some misunderstanding of the intent of the resolutions passed at the instance of the San Francisco Labor Council. Possibly this misunderstanding has been cultivated. No attempt has been made to undertake the management of the Mooney case; the Federation merely announces that money raised from its constituent unions for Mooney's benefit will be handled by the Federation and an accounting made in the usual manner. In other words, such money will be spent for the purpose for which it is subscribed.

## UNIONS OPPOSE SALES TAX

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor voices the determined opposition which union labor will present to prevent the enactment of "sales tax" legislation.

The ability to pay taxes rather than the opportunity to collect should govern our legislative bodies in the enactment of tax legislation.

The cost of government should rest more heavily upon those who receive the greatest benefits, upon accumulated wealth, upon accumulated earnings. Those whose earnings and incomes are inadequate to maintain an American standard of living should be protected from the imposition of taxation of this character.

The bold proposals recently made by influential members of the United States Senate in favor of the enactment of sales tax legislation ought to awaken the masses of the people to the seriousness of the situation.

## LABOR MUST EVER PRESS FORWARD

In the clamor for wage reductions which goes on throughout the world the theory seems to be that because the cost of living is alleged to have declined the wages of labor should automatically decline. There are indeed isolated cases where unions have permitted themselves to be duped into signing contracts in which the wages thereunder would be based on the cost-of-living theory—whatever that may be.

Senator Shipsted of Minnesota in a recent radio address touched upon the subject and condemned the principle put forth by advocates of the plan. He said:

"The basis for this belief, of course, is the assumption that wage earners have no inherent right to aspire to a higher relative standard of living than they can obtain in periods of depression.

"This assumption is again based on the orthodox principle that the income to capital, even though such capital structure be heavily inflated, must be maintained at all costs, and capital losses are therefore transferred to labor by reduction of wages."

Union labor in general opposes the establishment of wage rates upon a cost-of-living basis. Should it accept such a basis the door of hope would be closed and it could never hope to build a standard above such a basis. Instead it maintains that wage standards and wage rates must be based upon the increasing power of individual production. It contends that wages must rise not altogether with the cost of living, but corresponding with increased efficiency and productivity made possible through the introduction of machinery and power.

As an economic basis for wages a convention of the American Federation of Labor, six years ago, declared that unless the workers' real wages—the purchasing power of their wages—increased in proportion to industry's increasing capacity to produce, industry and commerce would be seriously injured. This economic basis for wages has since then established itself among economists and those who have given careful study to major industrial problems.

## "FIGURES WON'T LIE"

Walter H. Newton, one of President Hoover's secretaries, recently gave out some census figures without saying for whom they were compiled, as a reply to a statement of M. J. McDonough, president of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, to the effect that legalization of beer would permit the immediate employment of 1,200,000 men.

The figures showed that in 1914 the brewing industry employed 75,000 persons and paid \$80,000,000 in wages; in 1919, 42,686 persons and \$68,000,000 and in 1929, nine years after prohibition, 6409 persons received \$12,000,000 in the near beer industry. The values of the products were \$442,000,000 in 1914; \$379,000,000 in 1919, and \$44,000,000 in 1929.

The figures cited apply only to the employees of breweries, apparently; and yet they do not detract from the statement of Mr. McDonough. Were brewing of real beer to be legalized tomorrow it is likely that the estimate of 1,200,000 workers would be under rather than above the actual number who would find employment. Breweries would have to be practically rebuilt, new machinery installed, and all the auxiliary industries would be rejuvenated.

Eighty-five per cent of the employees of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad, except those in train service organizations, will have their salaries cut 10 per cent. The reduction is voluntary and will be in effect as long as the road is unable to cover interest charges and taxes. Note: "Except those in train service organizations!"

## ASKS FOR LEGAL BEER

At a meeting in the national capital last week of the American Legion Unemployment Conference a suggestion for the legalization of beer was made as a means of providing employment for 1,250,000 men within six months, in addition to benefit being provided other industries. M. J. McDonough, president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, urged action by the next Congress to legalize the brewing industry, characterizing it as formerly the fifth largest industry.

Ralph O'Neil, commander of the Legion, said he considered the present unemployment crisis comparable to that presented by the World War.

Rev. John O'Grady, of the National Catholic Charities, said it would be impossible to find jobs for 6,000,000 unemployed on an economical basis next winter and urged consideration of the concrete problem of relieving distress.

Representative Maas, Republican, Minnesota, recommended a long time twenty billion dollar program of federal aid for eliminating grade crossings throughout the country.

W. C. Roberts, of the American Federation of Labor, urged the calling of a conference by President Hoover to find a means of providing assurance to those now at work that their jobs would be safe during the coming winter.

Fred C. Croxton, of President Hoover's committee, announced that his organization had "no standard plan," but was seeking the co-operation of every state and community in working out their problems locally.

Silas Strawn of the United States Chamber of Commerce voiced a warning against the "dole."

## U. S. INVESTMENTS ABROAD

The recent convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees adopted a resolution that was given meager attention by the daily press. The carmen levelled their guns at the enormous flow of American capital into foreign lands and demanded creation of an agency to regulate that flow, with a possible export tax on all capital going abroad for investment and exploitation. It was also very truthfully pointed out that American industry has oftentimes to compete in neutral and "home markets" against the competitor financed by such unsavory methods, eventually compelling curtailment of output and laying off of employees—all tending to aid an apparent conspiracy to reduce the American standards of living to that of exploited European countries.

On December 31, American investments abroad totaled \$24,500,000,000, including \$7,740,000,000 loaned by Uncle Sam to foreign governments. It is estimated that in the last eighteen years this country has increased its holdings abroad by about \$13,268,000,000. Practically all of this represents the excess profits of the very rich.

"One of the criticisms of international trade unions," says the Alberta "Labor News," is that they lack 'militancy,' and the Typographical Union is often cited as one of the 'conservative' unions. But if 'militancy' can be defined as putting up a vigorous and persistent fight for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions, the Typographical Union has a record that will bear comparison with any other organization of working people. 'Militancy' does not consist of violent words, but of solidarity and persistency in obtaining desired results."

The pen and holder used by President Cleveland in signing the bill making Labor Day a national holiday is preserved in the archives of the American Federation of Labor as a lasting reminder of one of the most important achievements of the American labor movement.



## COMMENT ON THE NEWS

Atholl McBean, San Francisco capitalist and former president of the Industrial Association, has been appointed by President Hoover as California representative on the general advisory committee of President Hoover's unemployment relief organization. The roster of the general committee also has been embellished by the addition of the name of Harry Chandler of the union-hating Los Angeles "Times."

\* \* \* \*

Employees of the San Francisco Board of Public Works to the number of 3500 are reported to have "enthusiastically" pledged themselves to donate one day's pay a month to relief funds during the unemployment crisis. If this policy of calling upon the workers for sacrifices is continued the property holders, who have been so greatly concerned about the tax rate, need have no fear.

\* \* \* \*

On September 17 the Bank of England declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent, and Sir E. M. Harvey, the deputy governor, told the directors that "in spite of the difficulties through which we are passing we hope that when we meet again we will be in as good a position as we are today." On Monday morning last the world was startled by the announcement that Great Britain had been compelled by the financial crisis to abandon the gold standard. Take the two items of news together and all will admit that finance is an interesting study.

\* \* \* \*

According to census reports Pennsylvania had 11,000 less manufacturing establishments and 130,000 less wage earners in 1929 than ten years before, but the state produced \$72,000,000 more of products. The establishments also saved over \$200,000,000 in the cost of materials and energy, and \$16,000,000 in wages paid, over the same decade. There was an increase of 1,500,000 horsepower with the reduction of 130,000 workers, each added horsepower displacing over ten workers. An article in the Metal Polishers' "Journal" ponders thus: "What became of the workers and their families? These were human beings! And this is going on in every state in the Union."

\* \* \* \*

The world owes approximately \$15,675,000,000 to private American investors, according to a study just completed by the United States Department of Commerce.

\* \* \* \*

One of the first effects of the British government's move in abandoning the gold standard is to kill the demand for a tariff election, says a news dispatch. The devaluation of sterling has the effect of a tariff immediately and with a minimum of trouble. If the pound goes to \$4 there will be in effect a 20 per cent tariff against American goods, and the same applies to goods from France and other countries on the gold standard. It also means a painless cut in the wage factor in manufacturing goods for export without a corresponding immediate increase in the cost of living.

\* \* \* \*

The "Magazine of Wall Street" does not look for any loud outburst of applause from the farmers over Henry Ford's latest ukase that all his employees must have gardens or lose their jobs. The Magazine adds: "Industrialism has given us an abundance that was undreamed of two hundred years ago. We still have to work out a method of dividing up the pie. In former times the problem was to have a pie to divide."

\* \* \* \*

Speaking of some of the notable figures who will be in attendance at the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Vancouver in October, an International Labor News Service story says of

Andrew Furuseth, the "grand old man of the labor movement," that "he will stalk to the front of the hall, as has been his custom, and he will fire his challenge to delegates who will listen to him with profound respect and who will generally disagree with his conclusions. But Andrew Furuseth will be there battling, just the same, and battling above all for the seamen for whose sake he came ashore and whose status the world over has been changed by his valorous campaign."

\* \* \* \*

This year marks the golden anniversary of the founding of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Secretary Duffy states that the organization was launched with a membership of 2042, and was indebt \$57. Now, fifty years later, it has 300,000 on its rolls and funds at the general office amounting to \$1,190,000. In that span of years the following amounts have been paid out in benefits alone: Death and disability benefits, \$13,091,270; pensions, \$1,099,890; strike and lockout benefits, \$3,963,918; donations to sister organizations, \$542,000. Another argument to cause non-union carpenters to ponder if they should live for themselves alone and have no part in improving the lot of members of the craft.

\* \* \* \*

The Wickersham Commission has thrown another bomb that has startled the complacency of those who believe that all is right with the world. This time it discusses the "third degree" methods used by police in extracting information from suspected criminals. San Francisco is given special attention in the report, and the practice, with minor exceptions, is said to be common in this city. The local authorities vigorously deny this. But it is true that many allegations of brutality have been made. It is a survival of the dark ages and should be abolished.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES

We have always urged that the wives, mothers and sisters of union men should be organized into trade union auxiliaries, along with organized working men and women, so that they might make their contribution toward the establishment and maintenance of our trade unions and the better conditions these function for.

Now we are prepared to state that they will have to do this or they will see the dawn of a day when they will regret their unwillingness to take part in the great trade union movement and to assume some of the work and responsibilities of an effort through which they have so generally benefited.

There must be a more concerted effort toward building up a united support of union laundries, union restaurants and cafes, union barber shops and beauty parlors, union stores and meat markets, union print shops, union musicians, both employed in dances and in theaters; union mechanics in all construction trades, union teamsters and truck men, union coal mines and miners, or all of these will suffer.

Once the wives of the organized train service men, of organized railway shop men, with the wives of union carpenters, painters, bricklayers, printers, pressmen, barbers, musicians, projectionists, teamsters and truck drivers, along with the laundry workers, waitresses, salesladies and other organized female wage earners, join hands with their husbands, in a united effort to work for the cause of union labor, its union labels, house cards and objectives, there will be a decided tendency upwards.

We hope that every reader of the "Labor Journal" will urge this action on the part of his wife and women folk; that he will recognize the necessity of this co-operation and work, through his local union and central body for the accomplishment of this purpose. It can be done with this co-operation. It will have to be done to insure our future.—Wyoming "Labor Journal."

## THE CHERRY TREE

Make no mistake about one thing. While depression keeps most people busy figuring out how to live, a few are grabbing in good things in great bales and gobs. It's a good time to put things over, evidently.

Always in times like these the fortunate ones who have money and power get more money and power. Make no mistake about that. But under cover of this smoke of depression one battle is going on involving more than money or property. It is the fight for property rights in the air.

From the day the first broadcast went out to faulty and hesitant receiving sets this fight has been looming up. Today it is a major battle. Watch it. Get into it.

\* \* \*

The radio act was designed to prevent property rights in the air. But little by little, step by step, the big powers in radio are grinding away to establish property rights. Perhaps there are some who do not understand what establishment of property rights would mean.

Today broadcasters operate under license. That license can be revoked. If the big interests can win recognition of property rights, the stations will own their channels and wave lengths. They can buy others. They can build up monopoly.

Chief among the contenders for property rights is the Chicago "Tribune." If property rights are won, labor will be the loser.

\* \* \*

Radio City is not merely a dream. It isn't just altruism. Back of Radio City is a long look ahead to the day when property rights in the air shall have been established firmly, with monopolization possible.

The Radio Corporation of America isn't sleeping. It is moving toward the day of property rights.

Today labor has one voice on the air—station WCFL. That one lone station cannot get the accommodations it needs for effective work.

Powerful interests stand across the way to block progress. The device of property rights is the favored device of those that want to keep labor off the air. The old saying, "free as the air," is already a good deal of a joke.

\* \* \*

This battle will break forth again in the coming Congress. It is a big battle. The people are vitally affected. A great many, hungry for food, may say, "Who cares about radio?" But the days of the future will show clearly enough that everybody is affected by rights in the air.

Radio becomes more important to the masses day by day. If the rights of broadcasters are made amendable to sale and purchase, then goodbye freedom in the air. Goodbye to a whole lot of freedom.

Labor is vitally interested in this fight. It doesn't intend to allow big interests with high priced lawyers to get away with the game they are now playing if that can be helped.

Phone Market 170

UNION STORE

**BROWN & KENNEDY**  
FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

**The Rochester Clothing Co.**

Established 1906

Clothing, Furnishings and Hats  
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD

Specializing in  
Union-made Clothing and Furnishings



## CLOSING ACTS OF CONVENTION

State Federation to Meet in Modesto Next Year

After disposing of the sixty-three propositions submitted to it, electing officers for the ensuing year, and designating the convention city for next year, the thirty-second annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, at Santa Barbara, adjourned sine die on Friday, September 18.

The closing days of the convention were productive of spirited discussion on several matters of policy, at times verging on the sensational. This was true of the two debates in which the activities of the radicals were under discussion, as in the anti-syndicalism measure and in the several proposals dealing with the Mooney case. Probably the most interesting and tense situation arose in the debate on the resolutions offered by Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, and representing the local Seamen's Union in the convention, in which the anti-injunction bill sponsored by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was denounced. The debate between Delegate Furuseth and Chairman Dan Murphy of the resolutions committee will be long remembered by the convention delegates. The resolution was non-concurred in.

The Mooney resolutions included one by the San Francisco Labor Council delegates, which, after reiterating belief in the innocence of both Mooney and Billings, and pledging all honorable efforts to secure their vindication and release, declared "the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor to be the properly qualified representative of organized labor" to carry out the intent of the resolution and that financial appeals to the unions should have the sanction of the executive council. The committee on officers' reports, to which this and other resolutions on the same subject were referred, recommended adoption, with slight amendments.

One of the Mooney resolutions, presented by the delegate of the Santa Rosa Painters' Union, Jack Green, was said to have been written for presentation to the convention by Mooney himself. It included some rather sweeping charges against the executive council of the Federation, and declared the Council "cannot take hold of the Mooney case with clean hands." Green himself, when called upon to defend his resolution, made rather a pitiful showing. He declared he had "been told" that the charges were true.

Undoubtedly the Mooney resolutions were the subject of more discussion in the convention and outside than any other proposition. Prior to the discussion on the floor another typical Mooney circular had been distributed to the delegates, and there was a widespread belief that there would be a strong attempt to reverse the committee's verdict. When the vote came on the adoption of the committee's report but one lone "No" was heard. The result was a foregone conclusion after a masterly summing up of the facts relating to the whole Mooney case by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the Federation.

There was a similar overturning of sentiment on the anti-syndicalism resolution. Presented by Delegate Ellisberg of the San Francisco Ornamental Plasterers' Union, the resolution recited the evil effects of the law enacted during the period of "war hysteria" and contained an indorsement of the "State Committee for the Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Law." All who spoke on the subject were for repeal of the objectionable measure, but it remained for Chairman Murphy of the resolutions committee to point out the futility of a present effort for repeal, and to show that the activities of the radicals were centered upon the

repeal of the law not in the hope of accomplishing that purpose, but because it provided a text for communist agitation and an excuse for raising funds to carry on their work. Again there were but one or two votes in opposition to the committee report, referring the subject to the executive council.

### Some of the Measures Adopted

Among the resolutions upon which favorable action was taken by the convention were the following:

By Al Berryessa—Urging the passage of a law allowing optional retirement of government employees after thirty years' service.

By E. A. Moorehead of San Jose Butchers' Union—Declaring the Western Federation of Butchers an outlaw organization, and calling upon the State Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies to give aid and support to the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America in their work of conciliation or in establishing locals where other means fail.

By Theodore Johnson and John Metcalf of the San Francisco Labor Council—For modification of the Volstead act.

By Theodore Johnson and John F. Metcalf—Declaring belief in the innocence of Mooney and Billings and pledging aid in securing their vindication and release.

By Seamen's Delegation—Indorsing and pledging support of the King bill.

By George W. Keller of Los Angeles Bakers' Union—Three proposals placing the names of the Interstate Baking Company of Southern California, the Meyers Bakeries of San Bernardino and the Continental Bakeries of Los Angeles on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

By Frank Brown and William C. Leishman of San Francisco Molders' Union—Urging the purchase of union-made stoves in preference to the non-union products.

By Joseph J. Blanchard of San Francisco Street Car Men's Union—Urging the curbing of the political activities of public utility corporations.

By Samuel S. White of Kern County Labor Council—Indorsing a system of state income and inheritance taxes.

By Samuel S. White—Demanding that President Hoover call a special session of Congress to deal with unemployment and to vote a \$5,000,000,000 bond issue.

By D. D. Sullivan—Commending Governor Rolph for his appointment of Daniel C. Murphy to a place on the State Board of Education.

By the Affiliated Postal Groups of Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego and Santa Barbara—A series of resolutions proposing betterments for postal employees.

By Robert L. Ennis, William J. Osterloh and D. D. Sullivan—Pledging support to state printing of text books.

By John T. Thorpe of Sacramento Machinists' Union—For organization of automobile mechanics.

By Henry Lubkert of Oakland Machinists' Union—Placing the Marchant Calculating Machine Company of Emeryville on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

By F. H. Dowell of Federated Trades Council, San Diego—Protesting against the discontinuance of the highway inspection service of the Bureau of Immigration.

By William R. Michener of Los Angeles Asbestos Workers' Union—Placing the Marine Engineering and Supply Company on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

By Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, San Fran-

cisco—A series of three resolutions for betterment of conditions in the laundry industry.

By Al C. Beck, Ventura Culinary Workers—Urging placing of immigrants from Mexico on the quota system.

By J. W. Buzzell, Los Angeles Pattern Makers' Union—Urging that publicity be given to the fact that Proctor & Gamble had built a plant at Long Beach under non-union conditions.

By Garment Workers' Delegations—Recommending that local unions set aside at least ten minutes for discussion of union labels, shop cards and buttons and for reports regarding purchase of union labeled goods.

By Harry A. Milton, San Francisco Elevator Constructors' Union—For certificates of competency for those engaged in vertical transportation.

By John F. Dalton, Los Angeles Typographical Union—Extending felicitations and best wishes for the success of the Santa Barbara "Morning Press."

By W. L. Woodward of San Francisco Machinists' Union—Urging Congress to refrain from voting further funds for the building of Hoover Dam until the Six Companies is willing to establish wage scales on the project conforming to the prevailing wages.

By D. F. Cameron and L. F. Barnes of Pasadena Electrical Workers' Union—To provide for steps to insure the enforcement of the prevailing wage law of California.

Modesto was chosen as the convention city for 1932 after a lively contest with Sacramento.

The adoption of the report of the committee on thanks was the closing act of the convention. Each member of the reception committee was the recipient of a suitable token of esteem, and those who contributed to the success of the meeting were remembered in the report.

## EVERYTHING

FOR THE

## HOME

EASY TERMS

**Sterling**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
**BUNSTER & SAXE**  
1049 MARKET STREET

## WE clothe the entire family on "Cheerful Credit."

We welcome Credit Accounts  
of all men steadily employed  
or permanently located . . .

## Columbia Outfitting Co.

Mission at 22nd Street

NOTE: We close every night in the week except Saturday



**TEXT BOOK CONTROVERSY**

Word comes from Sacramento to the effect that the State Board of Education has received a shipment from Ginn & Co. of Chicago of 5000 copies of part 2 of the Music Education Series. This is a trial shipment, a part of the 60,000 book order for the first year. Most of the 5000 books have already been distributed by order of Superintendent Kersey.

A claim for \$2400, or 48 cents apiece, was filed with Clarence Smith, deputy state controller, and the same was sent back to the Department of Education without approval on account of the question of its legality.

Attorney General Webb had previously ruled that the award to Ginn & Co. was illegal, but in spite of that the State Board of Education voted 8 to 1 to overrule the attorney general.

The Byron "Times" says the result naturally will be a battle royal in the courts, for it is stated that State Controller Riley will stand pat, as will the attorney general. A spectacle will thus be presented to the people of the state of the attorney general fighting to uphold his rights as against the arbitrary stand of the State Board of Education.

It is declared that never before in the history of the state has the attorney general done other than defend a department, for that is his particular province, but having defied his authority, the Board of Education will have to hire its own counsel to fight its battle.

In case the final ruling is against the Board of Education, those responsible for the distribution of the 5000 copies will be held liable for the payment of the bill, unless the eastern concern shipped them at its own risk.

**PAY CUTS WILL NOT AID**

"How could we find a market for manufactured goods if buying power, which was already impaired and too low before the depression came, is lowered to a marked and still greater degree?" is what President Green of the American Federation of Labor would like to know from Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University.

The latter recently wrote asking Green to stand for "maintained buying power" and abandon "maintained money wages"—which would mean advocating wage reductions.

The A. F. of L. president comes right back with a reply that shows no intention of modifying the stand that has been taken by his organization on this fundamental subject. He says: "Your (Fisher's) proposal would aggravate one of the real causes of the existing industrial depression by reducing further the already limited purchasing power of the masses of the people. One of the chief causes of the present depression was the fact that the purchasing power of the masses of the people had not kept pace with their increasing power of production."

Professor Fisher is asked to explain why, if "maintained money wage rates are responsible for much of this unemployment," the present conditions should now exist in Germany and England, where money wage rates have been reduced to a bare subsistence level; likewise in our own land where wages of unorganized workers have been ruthlessly cut, particularly in the textile, bituminous coal and agricultural communities.

Comparing the old theory of wage reductions during depressions with the modern standard of maintenance of high purchasing power, the following is shown: In 1930 business activity fell 24.3 per cent below normal; in 1921 the lowest point was 18.4 per cent. But in 1921 there were 92 wage

**MUST FACE NEW FACTS**

"An industrial order that over the last decade has steadily raised the volume and value of its product, while steadily decreasing the number of its employed faces a day of reckoning that demands a drastic readjustment. I know that good will exists on every hand. It is not today a matter of human kindness. It is a matter of human understanding and of human intelligence. It is a matter of knowing that we have a modern problem and of having the courage to face new facts and apply new remedies."

—Matthew Woll.

cuts for each 100 firms reporting, while in 1930 there were only 7 wage cuts to each 100 firms.

Cited as a source of considerable saving to the manufacturer are figures showing a decline of 33.6 per cent in raw materials, while semi-manufactured goods have decreased only 29 per cent, and finished goods only 23.1 per cent since 1929.

Turning to the building situation, which Professor Fisher had emphasized, it is pointed out and figures of various dates in 1931 relied upon, that vacancies in apartments average between 15 and 20 per cent; in offices, in 41 cities, 14.7 per cent; rents for dwelling houses have decreased 8.1 per cent; also, notwithstanding a substantial decline in costs, building construction is less. After making these observations, President Green concludes: "The real basis of our trouble regarding building operations is not traceable to the wages paid, which after all constitute but a small part of the cost of building, but is traceable largely to the fact that we have over-built, that speculation and faulty financing have brought financial distress and as a result of this and other corresponding causes the banks and the financiers of the nation will not now finance building operations. Labor is not to blame for this state of affairs."

Make every day "Label Day." Buy union-made goods and give employment to union men and women.

**Quality First**  
**UNITED STATES**  
**LAUNDRY**

**Telephone**  
**Market 1721**  
**Finest Work on Shirts**  
**and Collars**

**BUY NOW—**  
**AND HOW!**

**THAT IS THE WAY TO**  
**RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT**

**PHONE MARKET 7070 AND**  
**OUR REPRESENTATIVE WILL**  
**CALL TO GET YOUR ORDER**

**WALTER N.**

**BRUNT PRESS**  
**111 Seventh Street**  
**PRINTING AND BADGES**

**EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN**

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America is sending out this timely suggestion to young people:

"The President's Organization on Unemployment Relief is asking the churches of the nation to assist in the effort to induce young people eligible for work permits to return to school this fall rather than to compete for employment with persons who are obliged to earn their living. Census figures show that in the categories 'out of work and looking for work' and 'temporarily laid off without pay' there were at the time of enumeration 344,060 persons of ages 15 to 19. Obviously, every such person, if he could and would return to school, would increase the chance that some bona fide wage earner with family responsibilities would obtain employment. The laws in most states are such that it is possible for children to leave school not merely in order to go to work, but in order to look for work. The National Child Labor Committee warns that increasing numbers of children 'are now wasting their time in the no-man's land of unemployment.'"

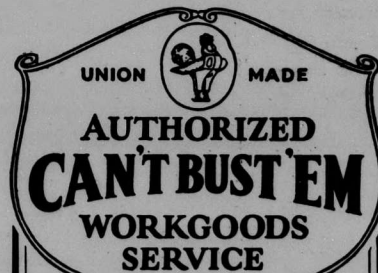
It is difficult to free fools from the chains they wear.—Voltaire.

Union-made merchandise costs no more. Purchase it.

**Year In And Year Out**  
**This Store Sells For**  
**Less The Daily Needs**  
**In Your Home**



**1041 MARKET STREET**



**This Sign**  
**your Guide**

**To the dealer who gives**  
**real service in a complete**  
**assortment of work and**  
**outing clothing for men**  
**and boys.**

**ELOESSER-HEYNE-MANN CO.**  
**San Francisco Los Angeles Portland**  
**1928**



## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

At the regular meeting of the union, held last Sunday, business was transacted in good time, following which George W. McDill of Oakland, who has been in charge of activities in connection with the fight against the Alameda "Times-Star," gave the members some enlightening information.

A great number of propositions were presented at the I. T. U. convention in Boston, the most important of which were those on the five-day week. By a vote of 150 to 100 the convention, after a lengthy night session, went on record as favoring negotiations by local unions with employers in an effort to secure a shorter work-week. Lacking official information on propositions, we hesitate to delve into them deeply. The session was one of the longest on record, adjourning at 5 o'clock Saturday.

Reports indicate that President C. M. Baker left a good impression with the delegates and at the open forum of the Progressives was enthusiastically indorsed for the office of first vice-president of the I. T. U.

Later reports of committee appointments at the I. T. U. convention, in addition to those mentioned in this column last week, listed Delegate F. H. Kothe as a member of the Home Committee.

C. G. Heuring, secretary of Long Beach Union, has been visiting in San Francisco with his son, F. S. Heuring, a member of the "Shopping News" chapel. Mr. Heuring is elated over the selection of Long Beach as the next I. T. U. convention city, and has informed us that he expects a large delegation of visitors from No. 21.

George H. Howell, secretary-treasurer of Multnomah Typographical Union No. 58, Portland, Ore., was a visitor at headquarters in the past week, he having been vacationing in San Francisco. Mr. Howell is a native of San Francisco and learned his trade here.

### "Call-Bulletins"—By "Hoot"

We have often wondered how the gang in this department can afford to go to the ball games so often. There are not enough passes to go around, so that lets them out. However, one of the boys gave the secret away the other day. It seems that whenever a ball comes into the stands, whoever catches it saves it and gets in free the next night. Now, one of our boys used to be a professional player in his youth. He is such an expert in catching balls that he has enough baseballs to gain admittance the remainder of the season. Scotchmen, take heed, so you won't have to climb the fence.

Election days are near at hand. We were reminded of this when a friend of one of the candidates passed the cards for sheriff. This carried us back to the old days when Mayor Schmitz ran for office before the fire. That was some election. Plenty of red fire and speeches.

This week the ball games in Los Angeles are being played in the daytime, which makes more business for the printers on the afternoon papers. Let's hope that they become the rule again.

The other day several pieces of paper used for wrapping candy were seen in our department. They bore the stamp of Russia on them. Which reminded us of the saying, "Charity begins at home." Seems queer that people in this country should patronize goods from other countries, when so many of our own people are out of work. These goods should be put on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Business the past week was good, several double-page ads appearing, while a lot of outside work was handled. However, there is plenty of help to take care of it.

One of the boys, craving excitement, stepped on a scale which registered his weight, and also

handed him the following: "You accomplish much good and at times quixotic. You serve willingly and always well." He agrees with the first part and also the last sentence, but is not so sure about the quixotic. Doesn't know whether that refers to his speed, as he does not know what speed a "tic" has.

All the boys have returned from their vacations and are eagerly looking forward to their next year's outing. The fishermen are still recounting stories of the big fish which got away, while the hunters still see visions of game still free. The only excitement left is the world series.

### "Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

"Hey, Mr. Machinist," sang out C. C. Dye the other evening to a passing machinist. "This such-and-such dash is terrible. Every time I touch it I get four." Well, the machinist got busy but could find nothing wrong. Finally, he ran the offending mats out, and found that the magazine contained but two, and then Dye folded up completely, but remarked that "it must be the other magazine."

Bert Davis, copyholder, teamed with Waterson on the ad proof desk, suffered severely from a piece of metal being lodged in his eye.

Junior Campbell finished in the Golden Gate swim last Sunday. Junior put forth a splendid effort to place higher up, but considering that it was his first start he did better than expected. Next year we expect him to be a winner. Tom Boyle, a former member of the chapel, did the piloting chores for Campbell.

Alex Gross did not forget his chapel with copies of the proceedings of the convention, for by air mail we have received copies of the doings, which were very welcome.

Floating power, free wheeling, one-shot lubrication, and any number of inducements prevailed and our Claudie Maxwell purchased a Plymouth limousine.

Raymond Butcher returned from the Northwest after a two-week vacation up that way and reports a wonderful time.

### "Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

The annual "Shopping News"-Dulfer Printing Company employees' Association picnic is now history. A regular picnic, including races for boys, girls, single men, single girls, married men and three-legged and cigarette races, together with a hotly contested baseball game, rounded out a pleasant day for over 250 persons.

Frank McCarthy, former big leaguer, umpired the ball game between the two companies. Harry Brookmiller acted as foul line until he tried to pick up a fair ball—then "raus mit Harry." Griffin and Foster were the battery for Dulfer; Stuck and Linkous were battery for "Shopping News." By winning this game, 14 to 10, Dulfers take possession of the silver trophy donated by Alex Dulfer. This trophy goes to the team winning two out of three games. The series now stands one up.

Merle Cooley, manager of production for "Shopping News," has been elected treasurer of the Press Club for the fourth consecutive time. We, the employees of "Shopping News," extend our congratulations to Merle and wish him well. Merle is one of those rare chaps who has the interests of those who work with him at heart. Merle has never overlooked an opportunity to better the conditions of those connected with the allied trades working in this plant.

Lee B. Shadle, one of the boys who a few months ago left Long Beach for the bay region, and worked with us for a while, was a visitor last week from San Jose. Lee is now connected with the "News" in San Jose.

One thing after another. Marshall White, recently injured on a Ludlow, was last week confined to bed with an attack of "flu." We understand White is now getting along and will soon be as well as formerly.

There's one man in the composing room who

cannot be "bawled out" and that's the foreman. But, boy, what a grand and glorious feeling when our star reporter turned in a story that Ira Stuck tried to convince a hard-boiled traffic cop in San Bruno it was perfectly okeh to run in the third traffic lane (the second lane is for passing, the third, you know, is for cars going the other way). The h. b. t. c. listened to his explanation that he wasn't in the third lane, but Mr. h. b. t. c. countered with: "Say, funny face, are you telling me, or am I telling you?" We understand Mr. Stuck said "Yes, sir!"

## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Though the mercury hit around the 80 mark, attendance of members at last Sunday's union meeting was up to the usual good average of about 60 per cent. Vice-president John S. Finnegan presided, wielding the gavel with the skill of a veteran; routine business being transacted in a businesslike manner. James Haskell, former member of Los Angeles local, made application for membership.

A word of praise and also thanks is extended ex-Delegate William J. Castello and C. E. Tracy. I. T. U. auditor, and William G. Brown, of the Los Angeles Progressive Club, through whose courtesy the writer received convention news letters, giving high spots of the daily proceedings of the I. T. U. convention at Boston. News letters dated Boston, the 14th, were received by the writer by regular, not air mail, in the afternoon mail of the day following, the 15th. That's broadcasting—each day's news letters arriving on schedule time.

Long Beach, Calif., received 140, to Washington, D. C.'s 132, as the 1932 convention city. Claude M. Baker, president of San Francisco Typographical Union, has 63 endorsements; Leon H. Rouse, 52; C. C. Testerman, 11; Mr. Burton, 18. Vice-presidents Bentley and McArdle jointly submitted a Mailer proposition.

Laws committee recommends five-day week be not adopted at this time; instead, that locals should adopt shorter work day.

From a reliable source, the writer learns the following relative to the Mailer war: "During convention week, Boston, the M. T. D. U. officers invited the so-called outlaw delegates to a conference. Conference was held the 17th, at 8 p. m. McArdle and Roberts desire to settle their case at a round-table conference." Roberts, secretary-treasurer, M. T. D. U., is quoted as having frankly admitted "their backs are against the wall." The officers of the M. T. D. U., in this conference, in view of the disclosures made by the "outlaws," admitted that "we (the outlaws) did the only thing possible by withdrawing from that body," says the writer's informant, "and further, Dan McCullough, one of the founders of the M. T. D. U., said, in effect: 'For God's sake, men, let's settle our differences; if you want to kill the M. T. D. U. because of past performances, well and good; but let's form something else.'"

What decisions, if any, were arrived at by the conference the writer has not as yet ascertained. But in this instance it would be the part of wisdom for the "outlaws" to "beware of Greeks bearing gifts." But as for the M. T. D. U., it can never be anything but a superfluous body.

Have information that the September meeting of Seattle local was a "stormy" session. The M. T. D. U. forces attempted to put over a \$2500 loan to the M. T. D. U., but the proposition was defeated.

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## LAND VALUE TAXATION

(From a radio talk by John Lawrence Monroe, printed in San Diego "Labor Leader.")

I have just come from a city in British Columbia that eighteen years ago inaugurated this policy of entirely exempting houses, machinery, personal property, stocks-in-trade and other products of labor from municipal taxation, and which has concentrated its tax levy exclusively on the value of land irrespective of improvements.

The practice of placing the taxes on the value of the land and abolishing taxes on labor products has had the effect in this city of killing vacant land speculation, of cheapening the price of land, of encouraging manufacturing and home ownership.

As a result this city of New Westminster, ten miles south of Vancouver in western Canada, at the mouth of the Fraser River, has doubled its population in the last ten years without an orgy of land speculation, where many of the cities in the northwest with monopolized land and tax-burdened industry have barely held their own. This city now boasts the largest percentage of individually owned, unmortgaged homes of any city in the United States or Canada. It now has the largest invested capital per person of any city in the Dominion of Canada, and this capital investment is not in inflated speculative land prices but in factories, machinery, stores, and goods.

Likewise I saw here a city where the merchant and the manufacturer do not have to jump over a land speculator to get into business. The land speculator is eliminated together with the incubus of taxation upon improvements. The mayor of the city told me that this community was less affected than most cities by the unemployment crisis and business slump by reason of these facts; the manufacturers and merchants do not have to carry in their overhead expenses the dead weight of a big investment in high priced land nor do they have to carry taxes on their buildings, machinery, and other equipment. Hence the factories and stores of New Westminster are able to keep operating at a time when the same factories and stores in other cities would be closing down partially or completely.

Tax officials told me that New Westminster, with the Land Value Tax, is one of the soundest cities financially on the continent, with one of the lowest per capita tax figures, and the highest percentage of tax collections.

The real estate men in New Westminster are home builders and not land gamblers. They will tell you of the houses they are constructing, financing and renting, and ask you if it would not be a foolish thing to add to the cost of their service by taxing the houses as they are put up. The real estate men are in favor of taxing into the public treasury the community-created land values because this makes land sites cheap, thus making the selling price of homes less and that much easier to sell. Furthermore, the family is encouraged to own its own home since the taxation of land values makes it unnecessary to tax houses, radios and baby buggies.

The director and vice-president of the largest corporation in the city, a twenty-two million dollar company, in answer to the question, "Do you endorse the Land Value Tax as it is operating in New Westminster?" said:

"Absolutely and unqualifiedly. It's the only fair system of taxation, and what's more, the reason we came to New Westminster was because of its untaxed port, its cheap land, and its exemption of improvements from taxation, all which means more profits for our shareholders and better wages for our workmen. In addition," he said, "we know that here the wages of our employees would go farther because they could be home-owners—the land being cheap and the improvements untaxed."

## GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Over 200 delegates were in attendance at this year's session of the Oregon Federation of Labor.

Senator Brookhart of Iowa recently reiterated his demand for an extra session of Congress to deal with the farm and unemployment problems.

A five-year naval holiday covering all construction by the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy was proposed by Senator Borah of Idaho in a recent statement.

Meredith P. Snyder, who served four terms as mayor of Los Angeles, has been appointed a member of the State Industrial Accident Commission by Governor Rolph.

Recommendations that Congress provide funds for increasing the forces of the army and navy as means of relieving unemployment were made by the Army and Navy Union in convention recently at Atlantic City, N. J.

Meeting at Bridgeport, the Connecticut State Federation of Labor on September 9 adopted resolutions favoring the modification of the Volstead act and the release of Thomas J. Mooney from prison in California.

The United States Forest Service has issued an order prohibiting all color "screams" on buildings for various concessions in national forests, believing that general colors of the structures should conform to the woodland background.

The International Longshoremen's Association has rejected a wage cut of 15 cents an hour proposed by shipping companies in New York. Few of its members have been earning more than \$15 weekly for months past, union officials say.

Dispatches from Oslo, Norway, report that after six months of controversy over wages between employers and 60,000 workers in various industries an agreement has been reached under which the workers returned to their jobs at a 7 per cent wage cut.

From Commerce Department figures the director of research for the International Labor Press finds that the number of industrial workers increased from 1914 to 1927 by 15.9 per cent, that horsepower in industry increased 69.6 per cent, and that the product per worker increased \$2927, or 36.6 per cent. And the horsepower per worker increased by 1.5 h. p., or 48.5 per cent.

Continuing twenty-seven years of contractual relations with the news gathering agencies, union shop agreements with the United Press, International News Service, and Universal Service, have been renewed for one year without any changes by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. The managements expressed themselves as being in complete accord with the policy of maintaining wage standards.

A proposal for a five-day week in the Federal Government service generally, without any change in the present compensation, will be embodied in a bill to be introduced in Congress in December by Senator Schall of Minnesota, the Senator announces. He said the idea is to set an example to private industry in the curtailment of overproduction in industrial output.

### JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED

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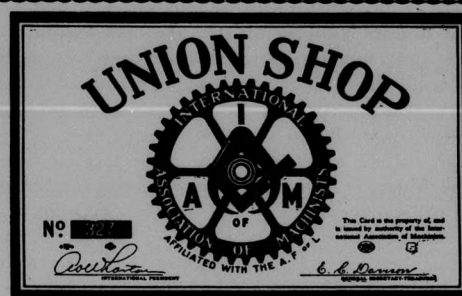
**Eastern Outfitting Company**

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Lumber orders were approximately 9 per cent above production the week ended September 5, it is indicated in telegraphic reports from 851 leading hardwood and softwood mills to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. This marks the fourth consecutive week in which the ratio of new business over production has been favorable, although continued curtailment of the cut should be noted.

Twenty-six shops at Paterson, N. J., where a strike has existed for some time, signed agreements with the Associated Silk Workers and the United Textile Workers last week. Five other large plants also announced they will sign the union agreement. Officials of the unions also announce the formation of a national federation of silk workers, to be affiliated with the United Textile Workers.

The United States Rubber Company announces that its entire organization will go on a five-day week October 1, as "its normal working schedule." The announcement said that, so far as is known, United States Rubber is the first corporation of such magnitude to establish the five-day week as a fixed working basis. The change will affect every salaried employee, including the president and other officers, and involves a reduction of one-eleventh in salaries to conform to the reduction in working time.



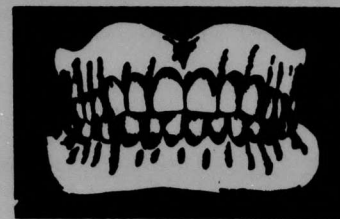
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## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of September 18

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Trustees Hopkins, Child and Granfield were excused.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Cleaners and Dyers No. 17960, Ira Schwam; Chauffeurs No. 265, A. Costa, vice E. Iotti. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed: Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From California Joint Immigration Committee relative to Filipino immigration.

**Communications**—Endorsed: From the Community Chest inclosing copy of resolutions, and requesting the Council to give its free indorsement of the Community Chest campaign. On motion the resolutions were indorsed. They are as follows:

"Whereas, The San Francisco Community Chest has through a year of overwhelming social need fulfilled its responsibilities adequately and equably toward donors and recipients, and has through a concise and vigorous presentation of welfare problems and their economic adjustment obtained funds necessary for the carrying forward of welfare work essential to the community; and

"Whereas, In addition to the great task of feeding the hungry, sheltering the homeless and providing other necessities of life for the destitute, the San Francisco Community Chest has protected the youth of our city and decreased the menace of crime by maintaining character building agencies and by training future citizens in the high principles of co-operation; and

"Whereas, American ideals and standards must be guarded this year in the spirit of courageous service, in spite of the distressing economic conditions which increase the difficulty of raising funds and necessitate the obtaining of larger sums for the maintenance of social welfare agencies; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this eighteenth day of September, 1931, that this organization does hereby go on record giving its full indorsement of the San Francisco Community Chest; and be it further

"Resolved, That this organization commends the fall campaign of the San Francisco Community Chest for 1932 pledges to the thoughtful and sympathetic consideration of all members and friends of the various bodies constituting the San Francisco Labor Council and organized labor generally."

Adopted by San Francisco Labor Council September 18, 1931.

Attest:

DANIEL P. HAGGERTY, President.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

San Francisco Labor Council.

**Communication**—Referred to Labor Clarion: From Retail Shoe Clerks, stating that Eisenberg's shoe stores are not union stores; also a communication from R. A. French on the same matter.

**Reports of Unions**—Hatters requested a demand for their label when buying hats. Cleaners and Dyers have succeeded in signing up five firms; requested all delegates to have their cleaning done by union men and women. Garment Workers report business very dull; requested a further demand for the union label when making purchases. Tailors will hold dance at California Hall Saturday evening, September 19; everybody invited. Grocery Clerks—Chain stores are still unfair.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The Chair announced that he will be in attendance at the American Federation of Labor convention and requested to be excused for four weeks. Request granted.

**Receipts, \$473.70. Expenses, \$1,811.18.**

The Council adjourned at 8:35 p. m.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

Note: All unions having received Labor Day tickets and not making returns will do so as early as possible.—J. O'C.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.—J. O'C.

All delegates and friends of labor are requested to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.—J. O'C.

## TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

### Official Minutes of Meeting Held September 16

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, September 16, 1931, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called at 8 p. m. by President A. W. Edwards, and on roll call the following were excused: T. A. Rotell, W. G. Desepte, Theodore Johnson and Jack Williams. Absent: Sid France and N. Burton.

Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting, held September 2, approved as read.

Communications—From Ladies' Auxiliary, minutes, read and filed; Building Trades Council, minutes, read and filed; State Committee Repeal of Criminal Syndicalism Law, letter enclosing five tickets for ball; secretary instructed to return same.

Bills—Read and referred to trustees. Same ordered paid.

Report of Secretary—Secretary at convention of State Federation of Labor.

Report of Unions—Hatters' Union reported that most of their members work for the Lundstrom hat factory; doing well; look for the union label. Pile Drivers' Union, Sign Painters, Pressmen's Union and Millmen's Union reported work no better. Carpet Mechanics' Union stated business is fair. Ladies' Auxiliary, Mrs. Gerhart, reported that its members are doing good work for the

union label, card and button; will take up the work of getting new members; also desire information as to rates for an advertisement in the Labor Clarion.

**Committee Reports**—Labor Day Committee of the League reported that the booth at the Labor Day picnic at California Park had a very busy day and with the assistance of the Ladies' Auxiliary members were able to pass out many pieces of literature, free cigarettes (Clown), some 425 bags of free candy donated by the Labor Day Committee, and had drawings for some thirty prizes. Sold \$19.05 worth of Labor Day badges. The League wants to thank all those who helped to make the League booth the success that it was.

Receipts, \$50.85; bills paid, \$60.

Adjournment—Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m. to meet again Wednesday, October 7. At this meeting the League will show two interesting and instructive moving pictures. The meeting is open and all who desire are welcome to come.

"Not one cent of union-earned money for the unfair employer."

Fraternally submitted.

GEO. J. PLATO, Secretary pro tem.

### Minutes of the Ladies' Auxiliary

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting September 16 in room 315, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. The meeting was called to order by the vice-president, Mrs. Gerhart, at 8 p. m.

Roll call of officers. Absentees noted.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Communications read and filed.

New business: A discussion on some new work. We want to call your attention to the fact that the Auxiliary has a new lot of union label silk hose with a variety of colors.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary the meeting adjourned.

MRS. DECKER, Secretary-Treasurer.

## BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

At the regular weekly meeting held Thursday, September 17, Frank C. MacDonald was chosen president pro tem, and R. R. Corrie was appointed vice-president.

Business Agent Nicholas, in his weekly report, stated on investigation of a complaint that men were being worked five and one-half days a week on the War Memorial he found the contract had been let previous to the adoption of the five-day week provision on city work, hence the contractors were within their rights.

Communication was received from the federal Department of Labor giving advance information regarding building projects in California and stating that Director Walter G. Matheson would furnish any information desired thereon.

The secretary and business agent were instructed to take up with the Harbor Commissioners the possibility of having union members perform the work to be done on new docks.

The business agent stands instructed to assist in having members of the Millmen's Union employed in certain shops where heretofore non-union cabinet and mill hands have been engaged at less than the scale.

Building trades organizations in Portland were reported to be working a six-hour day and five-day week.

General President MacDonald reported having attended a meeting of the State Water Conservation Committee, and stated contemplated plans for construction of dams would involve eventual expenditure of over \$375,000,000 in California. He also reported there was a possibility of the contemplated Marin County bombing base being built elsewhere on account of what is said to be a prohibitive price placed on the land desired in the north bay county.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Austin's Shoe Stores.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.  
Kress, S. H., Stores.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Market Street R. R.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.  
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.  
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traug Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



## STEEL TRUST'S ACTION

The expected has happened. Wednesday morning's newspapers announced that the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation had reduced wages 10 per cent and had made a third cut in salaries of from 10 to 20 per cent, effective October 1.

General Motors Corporation reduced salaries on the same date, and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company also announced a 10 per cent cut in wages.

Affecting more than 200,000 United States Steel workers, estimates were that the corporation will save about \$25,000,000 annually, on the basis of this year's operations. General Motors shares would be affected about 20 cents each annually, similar unofficial estimates said.

General Motors salaries of \$50,000 were cut 20 per cent; from \$20,000 to \$50,000 they were cut 17½ per cent; from \$10,000 to \$20,000, 15 per cent; from \$3000 to \$10,000, 12½ per cent and up to \$3000, 10 per cent. Hourly wages were not affected.

### What About Agreement With Hoover?

All of the companies involved in these announcements of wage cuts were represented at President Hoover's famous conference of business and labor representatives early in 1929, when an agreement was made on the part of industry that wages would not be cut and on the part of labor that no attempt would be made to increase wages during the depression.

The accusations of James A. Farrell, president of United States Steel, before the American Iron and Steel Institute, last May, that other leading steel manufacturers were in fact not maintaining wages, is recalled.

"There has been honeycombing and pinching and that sort of thing, and even among the most talked of companies, the so-called big companies, the companies in the headlines now and then, they do not pay the standard rates of wages when it comes to the rate per hour," President Farrell said.

### California Workers Affected

California wage earners to the number of more than 3500 will be affected by the 10 per cent wage cut, it is estimated. The largest burden will fall on the Pittsburg plant of the Columbia Steel Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel, where 1800 men are employed. Other Steel subsidiaries where the cut will be put into effect are the Columbia's plant at Torrance, near Los Angeles, where 800 men are at work, and the American Steel and Wire Company, Sixteenth and Folsom streets, San Francisco, employing 125 men.

The Bethlehem Company has three subsidiaries here. They are the Pacific Coast Steel Company at South San Francisco, the Calmar Steamship Company and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation plant here. About 600 men are employed at the shipyards here and the plant at South San Francisco, it was said by T. S. Clingan, vice-president of Pacific Coast Steel.

### "A Constructive Move!"

Eugene G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel, is quoted as saying:

"I consider the action of the United States Steel Corporation in readjusting downward wage rates a constructive move, and Bethlehem will make a similar adjustment, effective October 1."

Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors, said:

"The purpose of this action is to establish a new base of salaries in line with the standards of values now existing and in harmony with the reduced cost of living. Up to the present time the corporation has made no general change in salaries."

Sloan is nowhere quoted as saying that the prices of the products of his factories are to be reduced "in harmony with the cost of living."

## COMMUNITY CHEST CAMPAIGN

Addressing a large gathering of prominent men and women of the city, members of the speakers' bureau of the Community Chest, headed by Mrs. William L. Hyman, chairman, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior and former vice-president of the Community Chest of San Francisco, said that the Community Chest still provides the best method of giving relief to the needy and unemployed.

"The Community Chest method did not come by chance," he said. "It has grown up over the years in America. Even in the pioneer days of great individuality men got together to build a new cabin, or church, or to care for the sick or dependent. It is the spirit of good neighborliness—the spirit of the Community Chest. The Chest helps men to help themselves. It lifts them over a temporary difficulty. It endeavors to put them in a position to help others themselves. It does not and should not pension anyone for life. Relief today, though the need is greater than in previous years, is still a community affair, and the Chest is the agency best equipped to deal with it."

Newton W. Stern, chairman of the campaign committee explained that the fall campaign, October 26 through November 18 of this year, does not really constitute two campaigns. The pledges and donations gathered are for the year 1932, and will not be used until that time. The goal for this fall is \$2,500,000—for the needs of the 105 budget participating agencies, as well as for the greatly increased relief needs.

## ALAMEDA'S PREVAILING WAGE

By a unanimous vote the Alameda City Council has adopted the wage scale submitted to them by the Building Trades Council of Alameda County.

## GALLAGHER ON VACATION

James B. Gallagher, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, was a Los Angeles visitor recently. He renewed acquaintance with his many friends in the movement there. He attended the sessions of the State Federation of Labor at Santa Barbara.

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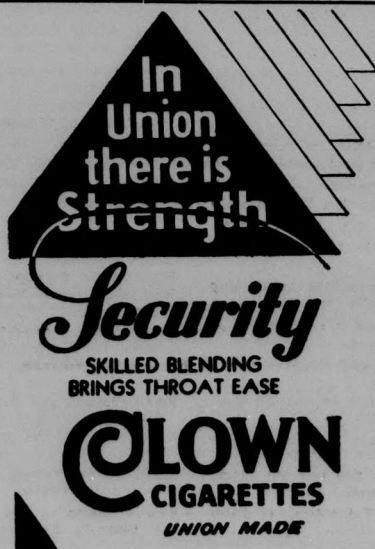
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## STATE FEDERATION OF BUTCHERS

At an informal gathering of delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention in Santa Barbara Sunday, September 13, in the Labor Temple, it was decided to organize a California State Federation of Butcher Workers. Practically all the California locals chartered by the International Butcher Workmen and Meat Cutters were represented. W. S. Sherrill of the Santa Barbara local was chosen as temporary secretary and given authority to prosecute the organization. The next meeting is to be held at Bakersfield on November 1. International Vice-President H. H. Tunney was present and aided in the preliminaries.

## GRANFIELD VISITS THE SOUTH

W. A. Granfield, superintendent of free employment agencies for the state of California, was in Los Angeles on official business the latter part of the week. He has been making a tour of the agencies in the southern part of the state and found them in good shape, though the demand for workers has slowed up considerably with the close of the fruit season. Bro. Granfield is a member of the San Francisco Office Employees and has been long active in the labor movement of that city. He will attend the State Federation convention at Santa Barbara.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

## DECREASE IN STATE'S WEALTH

For the first time in history California's taxable wealth showed a decrease during the current year, according to a statement by John C. Corbett of San Francisco, chairman of the State Board of Equalization for the first district. Blame for the situation was placed on the business depression.

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## PEQUOT UNION SHEETINGS

An appeal signed by John P. O'Connell, secretary of Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 33, Salem, Mass., has been made to organized labor "with the hope that trade unionists will impress upon their wives and the purchasing agents of states and municipalities that now is the time to buy Pequot sheets and pillow cases." Pequot is reported to be the only 100 per cent union-made sheet and pillow case in the country, and two thousand members of the union who are employed by this concern have been on a four-day week since June 1 because of the lack of purchasers of their product. The firm is credited with believing in high wages and short hours.

## OAKLAND COUNCIL IGNORES WORKERS

At the regular meeting of the Oakland City Council held Tuesday evening, September 15, the wage scales submitted to the council by the Building Trades Council, General Contractors' Association and the Builders' Exchange were ignored by the city council entirely. The wage scale submitted by City Manager Carr was adopted after a long drawn out argument put up by Councilman George Fitzgerald, Charles R. Gurney, representing the Building Trades Council, and Dave Ryan, representing the Bay District Council of Carpenters, and after certain provisions were made covering wages of mechanics.

## DESEPTE FAMILY IN ACCIDENT

W. G. Desepte, secretary of the Trades Union Promotional League, had the misfortune to be involved in an automobile crash while in attendance at the convention of the State Federation of Labor in Santa Barbara. With his family and some friends he was enjoying the sights when his machine was struck by another auto driven at reckless speed. The little son of the Deseptes suffered a fractured wrist, other members of the party sustained painful bruises, and their automobile was considerably damaged.

## FOX WEST COAST THEATERS

Thomas Doyle, secretary of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, has addressed the following letter to all local unions of the council, and it is given publicity for the purpose of informing organized labor in general of the status of this concern:

We are greatly pleased to report that the officers of the State Building Trades Council of California have reached an agreement with the Fox West Coast Theatres covering the building and construction work under the control of the Fox West Coast Theatres in California and thirteen other western states, and affecting over five hundred theatres.

This agreement has been approved by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and by William Green on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, and is one of the outstanding achievements of the State Building Trades Council of California.

We respectfully request that the members of your local union be notified of the fact that the Fox West Coast Theatres are fair and are entitled to the good will and patronage of our members.

## TAX LEVY ON CARS

That the tax levies on the average motor vehicle throughout its life amount to 128.3 per cent of the average value of the vehicle is one of the outstanding findings contained in a report received by the California State Automobile Association from the taxation committee of the American Automobile Association, with which the state organization is affiliated.

## DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The deaths of the following members of local unions were reported during the last week: John Carr, member of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders of the Pacific; August L. Hage, Cooks' Union No. 44; Emmett Sylvester Harrison, Marble Workers' Union No. 25.

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## Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of  
any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.  
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.  
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albon.  
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.  
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 1796—Office, 710 Grant Building.  
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.  
Capmakers No. 9—D. Feldman, 725 Grove St., San Francisco.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursdays at 8:30 p. m.—1164 Market.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen 45-C-268 Market.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.  
Federation of Administrators—Kathryn Sproul, Secy., Horace Mann Junior High School.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.  
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635A Castro. Meet 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.  
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays—573 Golden Gate avenue.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.  
Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn.—Room K, Ferry Building.  
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Bldg.  
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 39—Bulkhead No. 7.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.  
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.  
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.  
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.  
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.  
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento St. Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.  
Retail Cleaners and Dyers—Moe Davis, Secretary, 682 Third Street.  
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.  
Store Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.  
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 76 Lennox Way.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.  
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.  
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Rosworth.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 8 p. m.; 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m.; at 1171 Market.  
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.